

VOL. X.—NO. 155.

FIRST EDITION PRINCE ERIE'S GAME.

Remarkable Coup d'Etat by the Erie Railway Company—War with the Atlantic and Great Western—Legalized Burglary—The Sharpest Manoeuvre on the Erie Records.

The offices of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, No. 40 Broadway, were entered last night, not by burglars, but by those well-known and desperate characters, Messrs. Fisk & Gould.

It is not unlikely that the Great Western directors may, in their simplicity, inquire as to the disposal of the \$5,200,000 acknowledged by the Erie kings to have been earned by the Great Western road since December, 1863.—N. Y. Herald this morning.

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Twenty years we have lived happily, and till Bird came to exert his hellish influence we never had the least difficulty. For the last four years I have had but a poor wife, and the children have had as poor a mother, and life has been a burden and a great one.

"Dear children, be kind to each other, be honest and industrious, and you will be respected, and God will bless you. Good-by."

"My last—I am now ready, and will only say a few words in explanation:—I did not intend the least injury ten seconds before I used the knife; I did not wish the children any longer or any more with Catharine, as I have long known her to be a treacherous person—a mere tool of Bird's; and the words cast in my face—that she should be retained—were too much, and I preferred that the little ones should be orphans in preference to such training."

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL. Pro-Synodal Session—The Programme of Proceedings—Political Questions—The Council, the Opera, and Actors.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Ecumenical Council is held in the hall which has been arranged for its meetings, at the Basilica of St. Peter, where, on Thursday, Holy Week, the economy of the washing of the pilgrims' feet takes place. It comprises the entire right branch of the court, one-half the transept, and has been separated from the rest of the church by a wooden partition, neatly painted in imitation of the precious marble which it is surrounded.

One end of the parterre below the transept is reserved for the Pope. There stands the throne, with a species of grated enclosure in the rear, whither he can retire when fatigued. Parterres below which is supposed always to be seated a man of twenty-eight would be unequal to such an exertion, so his attendance will usually be simulated by the appearance of the helmets of his body guard. On either side are the tribunes for the Fathers of the Council, each of whom is provided with a notarial desk, and also seats for the ambassadors or sovereigns who may wish to be present at the public sessions. Without are dressing and committee rooms, and around the walls are hung all the great works of art which reference to their decisions is former times.

At this synodal about five hundred bishops attended, together with the two Roman Princes Colonna and Orsini, who are named Custodes, and such eminent jurists of the civil law as have been selected to aid in the deliberations on points where ecclesiastical law might clash with civil.

The Pope opened the meeting with a short speech in Latin, pronounced with a firm, clear voice, which set forth his hopes that the august assembly would, by its works, disseminate knowledge throughout the world, heal dissensions, rally back all lost and stray sheep to the fold, etc., etc., to the greater glory of God. In short, he spoke in very general terms. After this, Archbishop O'Connell, the main business being closed, and an oath of secrecy was administered to all present, the people to remain in force until they are released from it by the proper authority.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL. The mode of procedure is as follows:—Commencing with the session of the 1st of January, each will examine matters in detail. During the last six or eight months every question has been carefully elaborated by preparatory commissions sitting under the presidency of the Secretary of the Council, Bishop Fessler, so that no undue time may be lost in selecting those worthy of discussion.

An abstract of these separate matters will be submitted to the commissions of twenty-four, who will, in their turn, lay them before the congregation, with the summary of the views of each member, and a draft of the resolutions proposed. After due examination before the congregation, the entire question, with the various resolutions, will be given to each member of the Council, and the vote will be taken at a general session, each member answering in the affirmative or negative, as his name is called; the purpose of the preliminaries being to get rid of unnecessary speeches, and so shorten the duration of the Council. With the exception of the sessions, when the vote is taken, all the deliberations will, as has already been stated, be secret; the first public session is to be held on the 6th of January, and then will be promulgated such acts as have already received the sanction of the Pope.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS. From a series of letters which have appeared in the Osservatore Gallico, of Milan, attributed to Monsignore Nardi, a member of almost all the synodal congregations, and particularly of the one to which, under the presidency of Cardinal Rauscher, is entrusted the examination of political matters, it seems that the "Synodals will form the basis of the present Council," and that a "deliberation on political questions would be a quasi surrender of its prerogatives."

The Pope himself has been heard frequently to declare that he was firmly convinced that the world would be regenerated by the works of the coming Council; that no attempt would be made to influence the bishops, who would have full liberty of discussion; but that he trusted they would not abuse this privilege by consuming valuable time in idle disputes. It would be better, he added, that all decisions should be unanimous; but in case of difference of opinion the question would be decided by the majority, except when that majority was voted to be insignificant. "But it is possible, however, that no divisions will arise, believing that the Holy Spirit will inspire the Council, and lead all its members to act in harmony."

DOGMAS. It is also asserted that two dogmas will be proclaimed:—1. The assumption in spirit and body of the Virgin Mary. 2. The infallibility (personal and independent of all councils) of the Pope, speaking ex cathedra, on questions of religion and morals.

The controversy on this last point is likely to be warm, and the grounds taken against it by Monsgr. Dupanloup and Monsgr. Manning in their pamphlets, have produced so much excitement that it will certainly be the last subject discussed.

PROTESTANTS AND SCRISMATICS. Protestant and schismatic ecclesiastics will be allowed no voice in the council. But the Pope has notified the Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, that a commission would be formed of prelates of dogmatical ability, who would confer with all duly authorized persons of other denominations on such points of the Catholic faith as were rejected by them. In consequence of this, a committee of four English clergymen are announced as on their way to Rome.

THE OPERA AND THE COUNCIL. One of the French Cardinals—De Bonnochose—has made a collection of the libretti of all the operas now on the stage, and proposes to submit them to the examination of the "Fathers of the Council," who are to decide whether they should be performed, or whether they should be suppressed, or whether they should be expurgated from the repertoire. In short, there is to be an expurgative edition of the lyric drama, where, if the music of Rossini, the lyrics of Metastasio, and others of that stamp appear at all, it must be with a radical change in scene and incident. Already the Roman censure was very severe. Robert Le Diable was only known as Robert of Picardy; La Forza del Destino became Don Alvaro; the Sicilian Vespers, Giovanna di Guzman; and Donizetti's Favorita La Dalila—where the convent was turned into a

foundling hospital, the brave Fernando into a Greek pirate, and poor Leonora into an odious. To this year, however, the heroine was allowed to resume her name, under which she opened her eyes to the world, and the Count de Bonnochose is coming forward to cleanse the stage of its impurities, it will probably be in the list of the proscribed. As to the ballet, doubtless the same restrictions will be enforced as at the San Carlo during the reign of Ferdinand II. If the dances are to be performed, they are obliged to wear green pantaloons down to their ankles.

ACTORS. The excommunication levelled against all actors and actresses, by which they were even denied Christian burial and the offices of the Church for themselves and their families, after their death, will be removed by a formal act, although for a century it has been a dead letter. On the contrary, the anathema on duellists, whether principals or seconds, will be solemnly pronounced.

MIXED MARRIAGES. The subject of mixed marriages will be discussed most carefully; although permitted, the Church, in making the concessions, has always done so very unwillingly, exacting very solemn promises from the converts; the difficulty of keeping these promises and the generally unfortunate results—taken from a Catholic point of view—will probably lead, if not to an absolute prohibition of such unions, at least to a hedging round of the dispensation with so many restrictions and difficulties as to render it unattainable.

LOGGING-HOUSE EXACTIONS. Great are the complaints of all the fathers, as well as of the people, lay and clerical, about the exactions of the logging-house keepers. The ecclesiastics are most to be pitied; the others can go elsewhere if they are dissatisfied. As most of them have come from a great distance, they had commissioned agents to secure them apartments for the season; of course they have been robbed. The prices asked are heavier than in Paris or in London: from \$30 to \$300 for a suite of three or four rooms, which, in ordinary times, the proprietors would gladly have let for \$25 to \$100 a month. This race of harpies don't seem to value one jot the holy calling of their lodgers; they only understand that there is a capital chance to steal, and they are not slow in taking advantage of it. Carpe diem is their motto.

WHISKY AND REVOLVERS. Another Shocking Affair in Cincinnati—A Man Shoots his Friend. Cincinnati is having its full horrors. The Gazette of yesterday morning publishes the following painful story, intimation of which has been given in our telegraphic despatches:—Close to the city of Cincinnati, a tragedy comes the intelligence of another fearful murder, which occurred yesterday in the village of Mount Pleasant, about nine miles from this city and two miles north of College Hill. This case, however, is lacking in most of the dreadful accessories of the Cheviot affair, being not the result of malice or revenge, but simply the unfortunate issue of a reckless and wicked handling of firearms.

Duncan McDonald is an industrious, well-meaning man, fond of an occasional drink, and in the habit of taking periodical spruce. On the holiday season came the desire for his accustomed jollification, and he indulged to an extent unusual even with him. While in an inebriated condition he procured a revolver, and, removing the cylinder, he placed it in his pocket, and snapping it at every one he met. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday he was sitting in a saloon on Main street, kept by one Samuel Redish, when a party of his friends entered.

McDonald placed the muzzle of his pistol almost against the head of a man named Thomas Cameron, and pulled the trigger, when to his horror and that of the assembled crowd, a bullet was discharged, passing through Cameron's brain, and he fell on the floor, his blood and brains bespattering the walls and bystanders. Terribly frightened and instantly sobered by the fearful result of his recklessness, McDonald exclaimed: "My God, boys, I have done it this time! What shall I do?"

It is supposed that in his drunken condition McDonald had replaced the cylinder in his pistol, and, having forgotten that fact, snapped the weapon at Cameron in sport, with the above result. The two men were intimate friends, and the latter, on the death of his friend, was so grieved that he committed the horrible deed for which he is responsible. He is represented by a peaceable, industrious man, a blacksmith by trade, and had been in the employ of P. Dom, Esq.

"THIS MAN DANA." Grant and Hoar as Journalists. "Mack," in a letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says:—Senator Wilson the other evening pulled his eye-glasses off his nose, dropped the New York Sun into his lap, and remarked that General Grant had made a great mistake in not appointing "this man Dana" Collector of the Port. Herein is a very unflattering compliment to the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and rapidly becoming undeserved—the idea that the favor and influence of a great newspaper may be purchased with an office. That's what Mr. Wilson meant; for he had been reading a trenchant article in the Sun against the administration of one of its abuses, which as it consists entirely of that sort of thing, amounts to the same. In the case of Mr. Dana I think he was mistaken; not that Dana, at one time, wouldn't have taken an office if he had been offered one, but that at present he is too good a fool to trade the editorship of the Sun over for the Presidency of the United States. The latter used to be a very good office, but since the 4th of March it has greatly degenerated, whereas the former is increasing in importance and influence every day. Besides, Grant has demonstrated that a very dull and stupid person may be President, and we all know that he and all his Cabinet haven't an aggregate of brains sufficient to set up a third-class local reporter. If Grant could be better grammar than he uses in his message, and had a moderate command of language, he might get a place on the Enquirer to report races and horse markets; and Hoar, if not too idle to learn, might be educated up to the qualifications of a law reporter. As for the others, I see no possible use that could be made of them on a first-class journal.

DOES IT MEAN WAR? The Mintonomah Ordered to Sea—Honors of Anticipated Trouble at Samana—Private Despatches Sent to all the Navy Yards. The monitor Mintonomah is ordered to sea, and is expected to be fitted out. This vessel, it will be remembered, was put in sailing trim at Philadelphia, and ordered to New York some two or three weeks since. While in the bay her steering apparatus became disarranged, and now private despatches from Washington order her to proceed to sea as soon as her rudder-gearing can be put in order, which will probably take about three days. Her destination is said to be Samana, as it is said that the European powers are taking measures to prevent thecession of that portion of the Island of St. Domingo to the United States. Private despatches were sent from Washington yesterday to all the navy yards, and work will be pushed forward vigorously on all vessels now fitting out.

THE QUEEREST CASE YET. How a Blame was Perpetrated in Illinois. The Litchfield (Ill.) Monitor tells this spicy story:—

About four years ago, as near as we can learn, there came to Litchfield from Massachusetts a man about sixty years of age, calling himself Cavolt. Here he engaged in the occupation of boarding-house keeper and teamster. With him came a woman apparently about thirty-five years old, who presided over the domestic department of Cavolt. She represented herself as the widowed daughter-in-law of the man, and had two children who passed as her children and the man's grand-children. She was generally known in the neighborhood as the "Widow Cavolt." Both the man and the woman represented that her husband, dying, had commended her and the children to the care of his father, with the urgent request that he would always remain with and protect and care for them. The family were considered by those who knew them as honest, respectable, and well-to-do. It was well known that Cavolt fulfilled the trust reposed in him by his departed son as the subject of frequent eulogium.

As time passed on the Cavolts made many acquaintances in the town, and some friends. Among the latter was a young man named Reuben Akers, an honest and thrifty young workman. Mr. Akers became a frequent visitor at the Cavolt house, till friendship ripened into a kind of tender regard. The contemplation of the young widow's many graces of person and domestic virtues was too many for him. The oft-quoted advice of old Weller to Samivel to "Beware of the widders," it is heard by him, was forgotten in the intoxication of "Love's young dream." One wall, last March he and the widow became man and wife.

At least Reuben thought so, but, doubtless, the law would take another view of the subject, as, in fact, Reuben does now. The ceremony was first to grasp Reuben's hand and wish him much joy, the aged and pious guardian of his deceased son's widow and children. The blushing bride received the salutations and congratulations of her friends, and everything was as happy as any twenty or thirty marriages could be.

The honeymoon passed—in fact, six months passed without any apparent diminution of the honey or its palling on the taste. At the end of that time a brother of the bride, who in the mean time had come to Litchfield, by an immense cut out of the bag; otherwise, he revealed the astounding fact that Cavolt was the husband of his daughter-in-law and the father of his grand-children—that is to say, that he was husband and father, and not at all father-in-law and grandfather, as he had been so long and so long charge being light and airy creations of the playful fancy of Mr. and Mrs. Cavolt.

Naturally, Reuben Akers was considerably excited when he heard the brother's story, and he went immediately to the Cavolt to bring to his trust the patriarch acknowledged the corn frankly. He said he was old, and had but few years more to live, and not wishing to leave a young widow destitute to struggle for a living for herself and little ones in an unfeeling world, he thought it were better to have her married to a worthy and industrious young man to whose tender care he could safely entrust her when he should be called to another and a better home.

Instead of being overcome with emotion, or soothed and satisfied with the plan, Reuben bent his mind to the matter, and immediately abandoned his half interest in the conjugal claim; whereupon, shortly after, the Cavolts, old and young, with bag and baggage, departed for parts unknown.

Reuben sticks in Reuben's craw is the hand-shaking and congratulation of old Cavolt on the wedding-day. "Why," said he, "the old sealawag was the first to wish me much joy."

THE TORPEDO PROBLEM. Satisfactory Test of the New American Torpedo Boat—One Torpedo Fired. For some time the Navy Department has been engaged in solving the problem of a torpedo boat, capable of firing rapidly and with certainty, under water, a torpedo of one hundred pounds or more. This problem has at length reached a satisfactory solution, and a boat has been constructed which is proved by experiment to be faultless in machinery and arrangement. Recently Secretary Robeson, Vice-Admiral Porter, and Commodore Chase, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, went to the Navy Yard at Washington, to witness the experiment with the new engine of destruction. After examining the workings of the machinery, and the manner of firing, one of the destructives was put in the frame, and the party proceeded to the shore to witness the result. A torpedo of only thirty-six pounds was first run out with rapidity, and the result showed that this small amount of powder, even, would have been sufficient to destroy any ship by lifting her out of the water and breaking her back, even if her bottom was not knocked out altogether, and the concussion was felt far up in the navy yard, and the present building was shaken by the shock of the powder against the bed of the river. The concussion felt on board the torpedo boat was not more than that caused by a wave striking a vessel at sea.

Several torpedoes were fired from the vessel, the explosion of which the party witnessed on board, as they desired to ascertain for themselves the effect of the shock. The result seemed satisfactory, as no change whatever is contemplated in the machinery, which is very simple and works to a charm. The torpedo is a very strong iron boat of 350 tons burden, capable of crossing the ocean, and having a speed of seventeen knots an hour. She is not impervious to heavy shot, but can be made so, and is capable of resisting any ordinary projectile that could be brought to bear on the deck of a ship of war. Her decks will be made torpedo and shot-proof, and several arrangements will be applied, now that it is known that the torpedo system is a success. Such a vessel as the Nina, attacking an enemy's squadron on the coast, could, at dark night, or entering an enemy's port, could destroy half the vessels in the harbor, and easily escape, as few vessels could overtake her. Such a vessel could, for instance, enter the harbor of Havana and destroy every vessel of war in the port, under cover of darkness. A squadron supplied with such boats to be used to attack, after the fight began, and the ships were enveloped in smoke, would have a most decided advantage against an enemy not thus armed for torpedo warfare.

Stables Burned. PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—A fire yesterday destroyed the Allegheny City Poorhouse stables, with their contents. The loss is \$4000, partially insured.

Sudden Death. HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—Harry C. Schaeffer, Chief Engineer of the Harrisburg Fire Department, died suddenly at 6 o'clock this morning, of heart disease. The term of office of the deceased would have expired on Monday next, when his re-election was considered a certainty.

FROM NEW YORK. Highway Robbery—Boy Thieves. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A drover named Augustus Norris, of Pittsburg, Pa., was attacked by five highwaymen in Jersey City last night, and robbed of a valuable watch.

Five boy thieves were arrested in Jersey City this morning on a canal boat, charged with stealing cushions and carpets from St. Matthew's Church. Other stolen property was found on the boat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Fires in Bangor, Me. BANGOR, Dec. 30.—Two two-story brick buildings on Main street were burned last evening. They were occupied by James F. Snow, dry goods dealer, whose stock, valued at \$15,000, was badly damaged by water. He had \$5000 insured by Sylvanus Kirk; insured for \$500, Burnham, photographer, lost all his stock. Todd's picture-frame factory was damaged \$500.

At a later hour an unoccupied house was burned. It was owned by Daniel McCreary, on the Levant road, was burned.

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Another Great Speech by Castelar in the Cortes—The Trial of Traupmann in Paris—Installation of Dr. Temple.

THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—More Indian Outrages—Boy Thieves—Destructive Fires.

FROM EUROPE. The Installation of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter. LONDON, Dec. 30.—Rev. Dr. Temple was formally enthroned as Bishop of Exeter at that place yesterday. The procession was loudly cheered on its way to the cathedral, and the ceremonies were of an unusually important character.

The New French Ministry. PARIS, Dec. 30.—M. Olivier, the new Prime Minister of France, has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet, in accordance with the Emperor's command.

The Trial of Traupmann. PARIS, Dec. 30.—The excitement attending the trial of Traupmann for the murder of the Kinck family increases as the evidence grows stronger against him. The medical evidence adduced this morning declares that Traupmann is capable of committing all the murders with which he is charged, and this is generally believed, notwithstanding Traupmann still persists in saying he had accomplices.

Castelar Denounces the Spanish Ministry in Madrid, Dec. 30.—In the Cortes this morning Senor Castelar, the leader of the Republican party, delivered a strong and impressive speech in which he severely denounced the Government Ministers as "being ready to throw the Crown of Spain, as though it were a fragile toy, to a mere boy king."

The Suez Canal Again "a Success." PORT SAID, Dec. 30.—The steamer Sterling passed through the Suez Canal yesterday in twelve hours. She left immediately for Bombay. Several other steamers were following. This refutes the statement that the passage of the canal is impeded, and every confidence is now expressed in the complete success of the enterprise.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Squabble. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The fight between the city authorities and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad still continues lively. A great deal of evidence was submitted yesterday, tending to show what would be the best grading of the railroad at the street crossings. The indictment is against the road for obstructing the highways. The evidence has been closed, and the case will be argued to-day.

New Year's Celebration. The various State associations existing in the city are making arrangements to have a grand reunion on New Year's Eve. Speeches will be made by prominent persons, and the new decade will be ushered appropriately in. The members of the Richmond press will receive a splendid banquet on New Year's Day at the hands of their Washington brethren. It will be given at the Arlington House.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—F. M. (Continued from page 1.)

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FROM THE PLAINS. Travel on the Pacific Railroad—Indian Outrages. Omaha, Dec. 30.—The trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are running regularly, and there is but little snow.

FROM THE WEST. Murders in Arkansas. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Young Clifford, who was confined in the Arkansas Jail, charged with being implicated in the killing of a young man at a party some weeks since, was shot through a window by a gang of ruffians.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Third street and the vicinity of the banks were rather more lively than usual, the latter having commenced calling in their loans preparatory to usual disbursements of January. The result is very perceptible in an increased demand for call loans. The rate was quite firm at 6 per cent. at the bank counters, and 7 per cent. outside, on sale stock or Government collateral.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Brock, No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

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